

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Electoral Ticket for the State of Mississippi.

H. G. RUNNELS, P. R. R. PRAY.

THOMAS HINDS, R. H. GRANT.

THE DEPOSITE BILL.

We publish this bill on our first page to-day. The most important part of it is the section which makes the states the depositaries of all the public moneys that may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1837, with the reservation of five millions of dollars. The faith of the State is to be pledged, to pay back the money whenever it shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. By an amendment to the bill, introduced by our Senator, Mr. Walker, an amendment for which all the new States should thank him—the money is to be deposited with the States in the compound ratio of their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. This will give to the State of Mississippi nearly double the amount she would have been entitled to, had the federal ratio been adopted. The amount which will be deposited with her, supposing the difficulty which her constitution opposes to the reception of the money, in pledging the faith of the State, to be gotten over, will be about 272,000 dollars. This is upon the hypothesis that there will be a surplus of twenty millions in the Treasury.*

As a temporary measure—and the operation of the bill is limited to one year, and we trust there will never be any necessity for re-enacting it—we can acquiesce in this distribution of the surplus. We know that great difficulties attended the subject. An immense sum of money, accumulated by the present unnecessarily high tariff, was lying idle in the treasury. For the good of the country, for the advancement of trade and commerce it was highly necessary that this sum should be thrown into circulation. How was it to be done? The constitution provides no remedy for such a case, it anticipates no redundant treasury; it was obviously the intention of its framers never to raise from the people, one cent more than was indispensably necessary for the ordinary expenses of government. The case was an entirely new one—without a parallel in the legislation of our own or any other government—difficulties environed it on every side, and the scheme finally adopted out of the many proposed, seems to have been a kind of compromise between the conflicting parties. It cannot be considered a loan to the States, for no interest is required for the amount deposited, much less can it be looked upon as a gift or distribution, for the faith of each State is to be pledged to return the money whenever it may be demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury. As a temporary measure therefore, we say that we can acquiesce in it, though extremely objectionable in many respects. If it should be intended to be made permanent as a system in the legislation of the federal government, we would denounce it in the strongest terms as of the most fatal tendency to our free institutions. It would inevitably prevent the passage of any bill for the reduction of the price of public lands, a measure of the greatest importance to the new States, and which our able Senator, Mr. Walker, labored so indefatigably to get passed, at the late Session; it would most probably superinduce an increase of the present tariff, and last, though not least, it would make the States the stipendiaries of the general government. The way to get rid of the difficulty is to reduce the tariff, and the price of the public lands—to cut down the revenue to the actual wants of the government. Mr. Walker takes a statesman-like view of the subject. In a letter to the editors of the Mississippi, dated June 17th, he says:—

"I go for reduction of the revenues of the general government by reducing the price of the public lands and reducing the tariff—and against distribution in every form and shape. There will be two parties, a reduction party and a distribution party. I am for reduction only, for if you distribute you will never reduce; but if we do not distribute, we must speedily reduce, for the people I am sure will never consent to the collection from them of millions of unnecessary revenue. If Mr. Clay's land bill passes the House, President Jackson will again veto it. If Mr. Clay's land bill were out of the way, a reduction of the price of the public lands would, in my opinion, be easily procured at the next session of Congress."

Mr. Clay's land bill, we believe, is now out of the way, and we trust that our indefatigable senator will succeed at the next session in his laudable attempt to secure a reduction of the price of the public lands. Do that, and cut down the present ill arranged and unnecessarily high tariff, and we shall hear no more of a surplus revenue.

* Since writing the above, we see from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the actual surplus on the 1st of January next, will be only about fourteen and a half millions. Of course the amount to be deposited with this State, will be considerably less than the estimate above.

GO We have to return our thanks to several of our contemporaries, for the kind notices which they have taken of the improvement in our paper. We assure our editorial friends, that although we have made a slight alteration in the name of our paper, the principles which it has heretofore advocated remain the same. We have hung our flag upon the outer wall, and there it shall continue to wave, so long as we can wield a "grey goose quill" in its defence.

[Communicated.]

The Rev Mr. Wright will resume his labours on Sabbath next at the Masonic Hall. Service will commence at half past 10 o'clock. Meetings will be held there regularly on every Sabbath, unless notice should be given to the contrary. August 6th, 1836.

Martin Van Buren.

No. 4.

The enemies of Mr. Van Buren place their objections to his support of Rufus King for United States Senator, upon two grounds—first, that it proves him to be a federalist, as Mr. King was a distinguished leader of that party—secondly, that it evinces his hostility to Southern institutions, as Mr. King, (so they contend) was supported particularly with a view to get the Missouri restrictions passed. Both the objections, we think, can be shown to be utterly groundless.

First, as to the charge of federalism: it might be sufficient to exculpate Mr. Van Buren from this charge, merely to state two facts; the first of which is, that at the time of the election of Mr. King, the party distinctions of federalist and republican were in some degree lost sight of; individuals belonging to both these parties were frequently found acting harmoniously together, supporting the same men and the same measures. The period had arrived of which Mr. Jefferson speaks, in one of his letters, when the democracy having obtained the complete ascendancy, the only questions it was thought necessary to put, in the appointment of a person to any office, were, "Is he honest?—is he capable?—is he faithful to the constitution?" This is a historical fact, which no one acquainted with the first term of Mr. Monroe's administration, will deny. An individual's federal principles were frequently merged in the consideration of his superior talents and public services. Nor was the support of such a person considered a just ground for charging any one with being a federalist. We do not mean to say, that this was always right; we do not think it was, but there are certainly instances in which the support of a federalist is not only excusable, but patriotic and praiseworthy; and if there ever was one, who, for his talents and public services, was entitled to the support of the republican party, Rufus King certainly was. The other fact to which we have alluded is, that Mr. Van Buren in supporting Mr. King for the United States Senate, acted with the republicans, nearly every member of whom voted for Mr. King. But as Mr. Van Buren acted a distinguished part in prevailing upon the legislature to elect Mr. King, it may be necessary to give some of the reasons which governed him in this matter.

Col. Young, the candidate of the republicans at the previous session had, as we have before stated, withdrawn from the contest, and it was necessary that the party should unite upon some one individual. In a pamphlet entitled "Considerations in favor of the appointment of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States," published a short time before the election, and which was understood to be from the pen of Mr. Van Buren, the reasons which induced him and the other republican members of the Legislature to support Mr. King are set forth at large, and in a manner so clear and satisfactory, that no doubt can be left upon the mind of any person who will read it. We cannot give any thing even like a synopsis of this pamphlet. Copious extracts from it, may be found in "Holland's Life of Van Buren," page 131. Besides Mr. King's eminent public services, his distinguished talents, and great experience, Mr. Van Buren, in this pamphlet, urges in favor of his appointment, the facts, that although a federalist, he did not go with the ultra portion of that party, that he had the confidence of Mr. Monroe's administration, and above all that he had lent his powerful support to the vigorous prosecution of the war. This last argument was irresistible, with the republican party—it induced them to overlook Mr. King's federal principles, and give him their votes. That Mr. King did bring an active and devoted support to the war, we have abundant proof, but the evidence of Gov. Tompkins alone will suffice. He, thus in one of his letters, describes an interview which he had had with Mr. King during the gloomiest period of the war:—

"He, (Mr. King,) in an interview with me, was peculiarly impressive—he said that the time had arrived when every good citizen was bound to put his all at the requisition of the government, that he was ready to do this; that the people of New York would and must hold me personally responsible for its safety. I acquainted him with the difficulties I had struggled with for the two preceding years, the various instances in which I had been compelled to act without law or legislative indemnity, and urged that if I should once more exert myself to meet all the emergencies and pecuniary difficulties with which we were pressed, I must inevitably ruin myself. Well, sir, added he, (with that enthusiasm which genius lends to patriotism,) what is the ruin of an individual compared with the safety of the republic? If you are ruined, you will have the consolation of enjoying the gratitude of your fellow-citizens. But you must trust to the magnanimity and justice of your country, you must transcend the law, you must save this city and State from the danger with which they are menaced, and you must ruin yourself if it becomes necessary, and I pledge you my honor, that I will support you in whatever you do."

This is the language of a patriot—it is just such language as Andrew Jackson would have used on a similar occasion. Who, with these facts before him will blame Mr. Van Buren for voting for Mr. King?—who will blame him for using all his influence to get him elected?—None, but blue light federalists—those who in the last war took sides against their own country. And it is an undeniable fact, that the charges against Mr. Van Buren, relative to his support of Mr. King were originated by the federal presses of the north—the supporters of that party, who resolved that "it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at their victories over the enemy." But say the captious opponents of Mr. Van Buren, his support of Rufus King shows that he was inimical to the institution of slavery in the south, in as much as King was elected for the special purpose of carrying out the Missouri restrictions, and this brings us to the second ground of their

objections to Mr. Van Buren, and to his connection with the proceedings in Albany, and in the New York Legislature, in regard to the Missouri question.

Mr. Van Buren's support of Mr. King, had no reference whatever to the Missouri restrictions; he advocated his election, because he was convinced that "he was decidedly with the republican party in their opposition to Mr. Clinton." This is proved beyond a doubt, by the pamphlet above mentioned, in which, although every argument is brought forward that the writer deemed pertinent in favor of Mr. King, the Missouri question is not once even alluded to. This is the strongest negative proof, and until some positive evidence is adduced to the contrary—and none ever has been, or ever can be adduced—we are bound to believe that the Missouri question did not constitute one of Mr. Van Buren's reasons for the support of Rufus King.

VOLUNTEERS.—We had a fine turn out on Wednesday last. The citizens from the town and county, and some from the adjoining counties assembled in great numbers, and paraded through the streets, headed by Major-General Acee, Colonel Estes, and Captain Tracy of the Columbus line. They presented quite an imposing spectacle. In the evening they adjourned to the Court House in order to respond to the call of the Governor in his recent proclamation for volunteers. Several gentlemen addressed the company in an impressive and eloquent manner. After which, seventy citizens immediately came forward and volunteered their services. They then proceeded to the election of officers, when Pryor M. Grant was chosen Captain, Everard Dowling, Jr. first lieutenant, Augustus M. Tomkins second lieutenant, and S. Lauderdale ensign.

A Barbecue, near town, is to be given to the volunteers to-day, (to which the citizens generally are invited,) and on Monday next they take up their line of march, to the "Far West." Should it be their fortune, to come in conflict with the savage foe, we trust they will give a good account of the enemy.

Our correspondent "D" we presume, did not mean, by the queries which he put to the editor of the Argus, to intimate that Judge White was an abolitionist. If we understood him correctly, his purpose was merely to show that there were no good grounds of objection against Judge White on the score of abolition, as there were against Mr. Van Buren. But our correspondent can explain his intention much better than we can. We hope to hear from him again.

President Jackson, accompanied by his private Secretary, Maj. Donelson, is expected in Nashville during all this week. A meeting had been held in the city, and a committee appointed to make arrangements to give him a suitable reception.

The election in Louisiana took place recently. We have not received the official returns, but understand that a large majority of the members elected to both houses, are Van Buren men. If so, the Whig Senator Porter, will be laid on the shelf next session.

The Alabama elections took place last Monday. We have not heard from a single county.

Governor Lynch has written a long letter to Gen. Acee, of this place, concerning the representation of the new counties laid off by the Legislature last winter. He attempts to prove that writs of election ought not to be issued for said counties, in as much as no vacancy in either House has "disappeared" since the adjournment of the Legislature. The letter, we observe, is published in the Jackson Banner, and other whig papers, and plastered with much fulsome panegyric. From the hasty perusal which we have given it, it seems to us to be written in very bad taste, and the reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, to be of the weakest possible order. The positions of the Governor, we think, are altogether untenable. But his conscience seems to be in the keeping of the Nullifiers, and perhaps we ought not to expect any thing better of him. We may notice the letter more particularly hereafter. The Mississippi tears it up, root and branch.

We received the following important Circular from the Treasury Department last week, but too late for insertion in our last paper. The Globe has a long and able article, pointing out the necessity of the course adopted in the Circular, and the advantages which will be derived from it. We will give, in our next, a brief synopsis of this article—nothing but want of room prevents us from doing it to-day. We regret that our limits will render it impossible for us to give the entire article.

The whig presses will no doubt kick up a great fuss about this circular. Indeed they have already broken ground against it. The tocsin has been sounded—the alarm has been given, and another panic is to be got up. But fortunately, they are now almost powerless for evil.—They have lost the ear of the people. Their groundless denunciations, and ill-boding predictions are alike unheeded.

CIRCULAR.

To Receivers of Public Money, and to the Depository Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1836.

In consequence of complaints which have been made of frauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect these objects by excessive bank credit, and dangerous, if not partial, facilities through bank drafts and bank deposits, and the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of money in the Treasury, and the sound condition of the currency of the country from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the President of the United States has given directions, and you are hereby instructed, after the 15th day of August next to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz: gold and silver, and in the proper cases, Virginia land script; provided, that till the 15th December next, the same indulgence heretofore extended as to the kind of money received may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser who is an ac-

tual settler or bona fide resident in the State where the sales are made.

In order to ensure the faithful execution of these instructions, all Receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold, any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money, or deposit, though for specie, unless signed by the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this Department, the amount of gold and of silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deposit bank is required to annex to every certificate given upon a deposit of money, the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver, and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects, except as now modified, will be considered as remaining in full force.

The principal objects of the President in adopting this measure being to repress alleged frauds, and to withhold any countenance or facilities in the power of the Government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues and bank credits, by which these results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is requested, and relied on, to carry this order into complete execution.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

The following well merited compliment to our young and talented representative, COL. CLAIBORNE, is from the Columbia Democrat, one of the ablest papers published in Tennessee. We entirely agree with the Democrat, that Col. Claiborne's address is "a most triumphant vindication of himself and the Van Buren party from the filth and loathsome accusations of the White Whigs." We have seen nothing more disingenuous, nothing more false and unfounded than the charges of the Whig Press in this State against Col. Claiborne, upon the subject of Abolition—it is disgraceful to them as a party. We should be astonished at their recklessness, did we not know that they had become completely desperate from the prospect before them.

We regret that a great press of matter has so long prevented us from giving place to Col. Claiborne's Address. It shall have a place in our columns as soon as we can possibly find room for it.

We have been politely favored with a copy of the "Address to the people of Mississippi," by their talented representative, the Hon. John F. H. Claiborne. Col. Claiborne is a young man of high promise, noble, chivalrous and gifted; Mississippi may well be proud of such a son. His ill health during the past session of Congress prevented him from an active participation in the struggles of that eventful period. This address is in defence of his vote on Mr. Pickney's resolution, for which he was denounced by certain reckless editors in Mississippi, as an abolitionist. It is a most triumphant vindication of himself and the Van Buren party from the filth and loathsome accusations of the White Whig desperation.

TEXAS.

Under this head we have thrown together some interesting articles on our first page. We have no very recent information respecting the movements of the Texian and Mexican armies. They were, at our latest accounts, said to be within about one hundred miles of each other, and fast approaching. It was thought that a decisive battle would be fought some time about the middle of this month. Nearly all our exchange papers from the South speak in the most confident terms of the ultimate triumph of the Texans. The Mexican soldiers, it is said, are made to take an oath upon entering the territory of Texas, to subdue the country, or never to return—the latter alternative, we think, with the Grand Gulf Advertiser, will most probably be their fate.

Some of the statements respecting the cruelties of Santa Anna and his myrmidons, appear almost incredible; if true, he is certainly a greater barbarian than any of his reputed allies, the savage Camanches. The following is an extract from a communication in the New York Courier & Enquirer. We do not know what confidence is to be put in the writer's statements.

"I will relate one circumstance, detailed by an eye-witness, not before known, that will at once establish (if not before established) the blood-thirsty cruelty of the tyrant Santa Anna. After the Mexicans had got possession of the Alamo, the fighting had ceased, and it was clear day light, six Americans were discovered near the wall yet unconquered, and who were instantly surrounded and ordered by Gen. Castillon to surrender, and who did so under a promise of his protection, finding resistance any longer vain—indeed, perfect madness. Castillon was brave and not cruel, and disposed to save them. He marched them up to that part of the fort where stood 'His Excellency,' surrounded by his murderous crew, his sycophantic officers. David Crockett was one of the six. The steady, fearless step, and undaunted tread, together with the bold demeanor of this veteran—his firmness and noble bearing, to give the words of the narrator, had a most powerful effect on himself and Castillon. Nothing daunted, he marched up boldly in front of Santa Anna, looked him steadily in the face, while Castillon addressed his 'Excellency.' 'Sir, here are six prisoners I have taken alive; how shall I dispose of them?' Santa Anna looked at Castillon fiercely, flew into a most violent rage, and replied, 'Have I not told you how to dispose of them? Why do you bring them to me?' At the same time his brave officers drew and plunged their swords into the bosoms of their defenceless prisoners! So anxious and intent were these blood-thirsty cowards to gratify the malignity of this inveterate tyrant, that Castillon barely escaped being run through in the scuffle himself. Castillon rushed from the scene, apparently horror-struck—sought his quarters, and did not leave them for some days, and hardly ever spoke to Santa Anna after. This was the fate of poor Crockett, and in which there can be no mistake. Who the free others were, I have not been able to learn. Three other wounded prisoners were discovered and brought before 'His Excellency,' and were ordered to be instantly shot. There are certain reasons why the name of the narrator of these events should not be made known. I will only repeat that he was an eye-witness."

The same letter has the following postscript:—

"Since writing the foregoing I have heard the certain tale of poor Fannin. He was condemned to be shot. When he found that was determined on, and was ordered out for execution, he handed his watch to an officer as compensation to have him buried—deliberately tied a handkerchief over his eyes, begged them not to shoot him in the head—bared his breast and requested to be shot there. He was shot in the head, and never buried! Such are the monsters we have had to deal with."

GO We have always been of the opinion, that the assertion relative to Santa Anna's having been in the United States, was a mistake. The following extract from the Mississippi Christian Herald, (by the way one of the most valuable religious Journals in the South,) will show how the mistake occurred.—It will be observed that there is a great similarity in the sounds of the names, Santa Anna and Santander. The author of the sketch of Santa Anna, which we published some time since, is no doubt correct, when he says that Santa Anna was never out of Mexico.

ERROR ACCOUNTED FOR.

The origin of the error that Gen. Santa Anna has resided in the United States and received his education, is in confounding his name with that of Gen. Santander, a President of one of the South American republics, who was not only educated in the United States, but has spent many years in the middle and eastern cities. His last visit was in 1829 and 30, during a season of popular ferment at home, in which his popularity had declined and he had been ejected from the government. Gen. Santander is a member of most of our distinguished literary and scientific societies, and thousands of our most accomplished families can bear testimony to the grace, ease, vivacity and intellectual superiority of his social character. His character and that of Santa Anna's are as unlike as that of any two human beings that ever lived.

GO At the request of several citizens of this county we announce JOHN H. TRACY, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment of Mississippi Militia.

We are authorized to announce HENRY L. HAMPTON, as a candidate for the office of Major to command the 2d Battalion of the 19th Regiment of Mississippi Militia.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS CHRISTIAN, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Colonel, to command the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment of Mississippi Militia.

GENERAL GAINES' LETTER.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Camp Sabine, Tuesday Morning, 28th June, 1836.

Sir—I last night received information from a high official source in Texas, that the Mexican army at Matamoros, under General Urrea, had been reinforced, to the number of seven thousand men, and was on the 18th instant on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Goliad, Victoria, the Head Quarters of the Texian army under Gen. Thos. J. Rusk; and that the Mexican motto was "Extermination to the Sabine or death," to which the soldiers were sworn; and that the motto of the Texian army was "Liberty or Death."

This intelligence was preceded by the report of Maj. Sterling C. Robertson, sustained by the depositions of two witnesses to the facts deposed, that two men were recently killed and another wounded, on the waters of the Nueces, in Robertson's Colony; about 120 miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes (Caddos, Keechies, and others) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

The above intelligence, taken in connexion with the history of the bloody conflicts of the months of March and April last, at the Alamo, at Goliad, and at San Jacinto, sufficiently indicate the character of the approaching events, as well as the necessity of increasing vigilance on the part of the United States to maintain our neutral relation, and stay the work of devastation in the disputed territory, and preserve this frontier from the horrors of savage war.

To effect these important objects, mounted force fully equal to that of the principal belligerents, is necessary. For this purpose, I have to request of your Excellency, a regiment of mounted gun men, volunteers if practicable, to consist of ten companies; to be enrolled and repair to this place by companies or in a body, as may be most convenient, via Little Rock, Arkansas, Transportation, subsistence, and forage, for the route, will be furnished by the Quarter Master's Department; similar supplies, with camp equipage, arms, &c. will be furnished at this place and Fort Jessup.

The companies to continue in service for six months, from the day they reach their rendezvous to be discharged at any time by the United States.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your friend and obedient servant.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

* If there is not in Tennessee, a United States Quarter-master, your excellency will be pleased to appoint a regimental one, and supply him with funds for his movement to this place.

E. P. GAINES,
Governor of Tennessee.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Richmond Whig, in the course of some speculations on the subject of the retirement of President Jackson from office, asks:

"When the shades of private life, the excitement of the conflict passed, his flatterers disbanded, his creatures and sycophants worshipping at another shrine, their soft and honeyed accents heard no longer, he comes to parley with his conscience and to demand a verdict of the manner in which he has discharged his great trust, so considerably bestowed, what will that stern and unflattering monitor say?"

We can tell the Richmond Whig what that stern and unflattering monitor will not say. It will charge the fearless, disinterested, clear-sighted old man, with no intentional deviation from duty; no selfish postponement of the public good to his own interests; no hesitation in walking the path to which his conscience pointed him, on account of the danger which might beset it. It will tell him that he has faced the tempest of railing, of slander, of menace, by which it was attempted to drive him from his honest purpose, with as little heed of its fury, as at an earlier period he faced the balls of the invaders of his country—and as triumphantly too—with a success as ample as deserved and as glorious. It is equally to the credit of his moral temperament that he has yielded to no threats and fallen into no snares. He will live, we hope, to see the American people unanimous in their opinions of his public conduct; though, perhaps, this is not to be expected till the grave, closing over him, shall end all animosities and soften all prejudices. Already, however, the manner of his enemies in speaking of his public character begins to be changed; and we may predict that which he withdraws, as he will shortly do, from the high station to which he was worthily called, and which he has honorably filled, not only in the eyes of his own country, but of all the world, the murmurings of his opposers will be unheard amidst the sounds of that loud and general applause which will follow him to his retirement.

A Mr. Ingraham is delivering lectures in Boston on the subject of the Falls of Niagara.

ITEMS.

The annual expense of the English Church, a only thirty one million, seven hundred and eighty six thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars.

A late English writer states that Englishmen are, upon an average, one inch taller than Frenchmen, and Americans one inch taller than Englishmen.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has indefinitely postponed a resolution to admit the abolitionists before a committee, and has refused by a strong vote, to let them meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Col. James Bowie, who was killed by the Mexicans in the Fort of St. Antonio, was the inventor of a knife, longer than a butcher knife, made to be carried under the coat, and called by the gentlemen strollers the "Bowie knife."

Anthracite coal is now used with great success, in steam navigation on the Hudson river.

The English papers, under the lead of "matrimony facilitated," propose a rail road to Greta Green, for the use of runaway lovers.

FAIR TRADE.—I have a little advertisement in your paper this morning. Mr. Printer, you can let me have five or six of your papers I suppose and not charge me any thing. "Certainly sir." When a man goes into your store and buys a vest pattern, I presume he gets a hand-saw gratis."

Fashions.—Tight sleeves are to be now the fashion—to be first as tight, we suppose, as a glove, as extremes are every thing. Well we are right glad that the reign of the mutton leg is over, for it was a monstrous absurdity.—Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

"Job Printing—Job Printing!" exclaimed an old woman, the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising page of a county paper. "Poor Job! they've kept him printing, week after week, ever since I first learnt to read, and if he wasn't the most patient man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"—Denham Ad.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. PUTNAM.—During the revolutionary war when Gen. Putnam was in command of an important fortress, in the highlands of the Hudson river, his force had been so much weakened by the expiration of limited enlistments, and the withdrawal of troops for the protection of other important passes, that the enemy ventured to besiege his fort. The siege was extended beyond the patience of a veteran, whose feelings were more in favor of field fights, than of artificial manoeuvres. He was still more annoyed by a bandy legged drummer, who approached an angle of the fort every morning to beat an insulting reveille. After having chafed under the insult like a caged lion, he procured one of the Dutch ducking guns, of calibre and length sufficient to reach the drummer, and punish his audacity. He stationed himself with his weapon at the parapet and soon saw his insulting victim approaching. He had scarcely struck the first note of triumph, when drum and drummer rolled in the dust. "There!" exclaimed the satisfied general, "go to—h— with your sheep skin fiddle!"—Am. Hist. Magazine.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.—The General Court adjourned on Friday last, after a session of seventeen days. On Friday evening the Court decided that the will of Mr. Randolph, dated in December, 1821, with its codicil annexed, the codicil of 1826, the four codicils of 1828, and the codicil of 1831, written in London, should be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of that extraordinary man. The effect of these instruments is, we understand, to liberate his slaves and provide for their removal to one of the States or Territories. To Judge Tucker, his half brother, and to Mrs. Bryan, the daughter of a half sister, (to each) an estate is devised. The great bulk of the remaining property is devised to Judge I. C. Rich, but having released all his interest, it will be distributed equally among Mr. R.'s next of kin. The Court was nearly unanimous, one Judge only dissenting. An appeal, we understand, was taken to the Court of Appeals.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

IN THE WRONG BOX.—Some of the Whig wits here have published the names of marriage between the Vice President and a lady of the highest literary distinction. (Miss Martineau.) No doubt the parties concerned are highly indebted to the courtesy of these gentlemen for the match, but they have drawn upon their imagination for the facts. It is an old saying that a man does not live and thrive in the same year. Mr. Van Buren will no doubt be content with being elected President this year. We will see what becomes of him the next.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

MUSTACHIOS.—A friend of ours tells an amusing story of Commodore Elliot and his officers.

During his cruise in the Constitution, he touched at Havre, and allowed many of his midshipmen to visit Paris. On their return they all busied themselves in cultivating mustachios. The Commodore was vexed at discovering their mimicry of the French dandies, but was not inclined to speak to them on so trifling a subject. He sent for his steward and ordered him to follow the fashion of his midshipmen. In a week the steward had far surpassed the officers in the luxuriance of his fringes, and they, indignant at his impertinence in daring to imitate them, took him to account in no very gentle manner. But when the grinning blackee told them, that it was no fault of his but that he acted under the orders of the Commodore, they rushed to their quarters and shaved off the filthy appendages, and the steward's mustachios, was left "alone in his glory."—Banjar Adv.

EMIGRATING INDIANS.—As was expected on Saturday morning last, the steamboats, which have been chartered in this port for the purpose, (the Lewis Cass and the Meridian) arrived at our wharves with about two thousand six hundred Indians, emigrants to their new lands and hunting grounds west of the Mississippi. Among the number were the hostile warriors who had been captured and led to surrender with their wives and children. The two celebrated Chiefs Neo Micco, and Neo Enaila were of the suit. The crafty Jim Henry, who has been the instigator of so many murders is detained at Montgomery, we understand, by order of Gov. Clay, to answer for his crimes, as the laws of nations and of our common country demand. Several of his accomplices in cruelty are also detained as prisoners. The wife of Jim Henry was among the emigrants who visited our city. The parting between Jim Henry and his wife is represented as being truly affecting. The Indians generally on board the boats appeared to be cheerful and in good length and spirits. They left here on Saturday night on their way to Arkansas via New Orleans.

[Mobile Mercantile Ad. 19th ult.]